THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

Published by ATKINSON & ALEXANDER, No. 53 Market street, four doors below Second, where SUBSCRIPTIONS and ADVERTISEMENTS will be thankfully received.

VOLUME I. PHILADELPHIA, SEPTEMBER 29, 1821. NUMBER 9.

CONDITIONS.

turday Evening Post is published once a n large royal sheet, at two dollars a e half payable in advance—or THREE s at the end of the year.

scription received in the city for less than ths—in the country, no subscription re- der one year.

ibers will have the privilege to insert an sment, to the extent of half a square, at ars a year—with the customary allowance wals and alterations. Non-subscribers to the rate of one dollar a square for three s.

ter Box will be found at the gate (No. 53 street) where Advertisements and Com- nns may be deposited—and they will be lly received in the Office back.

JEHU WARD,

CK and WATCH MAKER, No. 42 *Market et*, between Front and Second, south side, sale, an assortment of warranted Watches, e with Chains, Seals and Keys, of various tions. Also, Silver Table and Tea Spoons, ced prices. Clocks, Watches, &c. repaired most reasonable terms, and warranted to n. aug 18—tf

LETURNO & DURFF,

HITE and BLACK SMITHS, No. 76 North Sixth street, Philadelphia, keep constantly e, a general assortment of *STOVES* of mo- patterns, and finished in the best manner. 4—tf

SAMUEL MASON, jun.

OCK and WATCH MAKER, No. 167 Ches- nut street, one door below Fifth, has for sale, sortment of warranted PATENT LEVER, ATING and PLAIN WATCHES. Gold, Gilt and Steel Chains, Seals & Keys. *Clocks and Watches carefully repaired.* 4—tf

SAMUEL WITHINGTON,

ANUFACTURER of Filagree Work and Jewellery, No. 119 *Chesnut street*, has on a large assortment of JEWELLERY and TCHES, which will be disposed of at reduced s. Also, a variety of HAIR WORK, such as, ds, Braids, Frezetts, Nets, Half Nets, &c. Orders executed at the shortest notice. 11—6m

SAMUEL BROWN.

WOOLLEN DRAPER and TAYLOR, *No. 38 north Fourth street*, most respectfully in- as his friends and the public in general, that will furnish every article in his line, on the most sonable terms, and best style of workmanship. Gentlemen wishing to save $10 on a suit will do ll to apply as above. Those furnishing the th will have it made up proportionably low. ne 25—tf

John and Thomas Cluley,

WIRE FENDER and CAGE MAKERS, No. 17 South Fourth street, next door to the Indian en, manufacture Wire-Fenders of various pat- ns, Wire Meat-Safes to keep out flies, Brass- work for Libraries, Book Cases, &c. Neat ie Bird Cages of all sorts, Wire work for Avia- &c. Screens for Gravel, Lime, &c. Lamp s, Rat and Mouse Traps, &c. *Orders from any part of the United States ded with alacrity and dispatch.* 4—tf

THE SUBSCRIBER

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he has on hand at his factory, No. 76 *Lombard street*, a large as- ment of BASS SIDE DRUMS, TAMBOU- NES, &c. which he will dispose of on the most derate terms.

Thomas Young.

aug 4—tf

Money to Loan on Mortgage.

SEVERAL Sums of different amounts, from one thousand to fifty thousand Dollars, to Loan on proved security in the City or County of Phila- lphia. APPLY TO

Isaac Elliott,

aug 4—tf No. 82 Chesnut street.

A. ATKINSON,

BEGS leave to inform the public, and his cus- tomers in particular, that he has REMOVED *Saddle, Bridle, Harness, Trunk and Collar Ma- factory*, from No. 1 south Third street to No. 5 ORTH FIFTH STREET, Philadelphia.

N. B Gentlemen wishing to procure articles in e above line, agreeable to their own taste, may st assured of having their orders executed in the eatest manner, on the most reasonable terms. aug 4—tf

QUILL MANUFACTORY.

J. B. KREYMBORG.

NO. 41 CHESNUT STREET, Philadelphia, has on hand and offers for sale, all kinds of Cla- ified Yellow and White Manufactured QUILLS, from $2 50 to $25 the thousand. aug 4—tf

EDWIN HEDDERLY,

CHURCH BELL FOUNDER & HOUSE BELL HANGER, No. 134 *South Fifth street*, Phila- delphia, Casts and Hangs Church, Turret, Ship and House Bells of any size or weight. Also, Mill and Screw Boxes, according to pattern.

N. B. Fan Sashes and Brackets made, and all kinds of Brass and Iron Furniture neatly repaired. aug 25—tf

CHARLES M'ARTHUR,

SILK, WOOLLEN and COTTON DYER, &c.

CONTINUES at the old established stand, No 31 UNION STREET—where all orders in his line will be punctually attended to.

☞ Cloth, Silk Dresses and Shawls, &c. dyed to any shade or pattern, at a short notice, and at very moderate prices. aug 4—tf

FANCY CHAIRS.

THE Subscribers have on hand, a large assort- ment of FANCY CHAIRS, made of the best materials, which they will sell low for Cash, at No. 30 CHESNUT STREET, Philadelphia.

John Mitchell,
George C. Lentner,
John Patterson.

aug 4—tf

SOCIETIES,

THAT meet for the purpose of practising Reli- gious Music, or any other Association formed for Moral or Literary improvement, can be accom- modated with one of the handsomest and most spa- cious rooms in the city. Apply at the Office of the Saturday Evening Post. aug 25—tf

Moral and Religious.

The life of a Christian is a life of spirituality. To be carnally minded, (saith the apostle) is death; to be spiritually minded is life and peace;" and, "if ye live after the flesh ye shall die; but if ye, thro' the spirit, mortify the deeds of the body, ye shall live;" and "they that are Christ's have crucified the flesh with the affections and lusts. For ye are dead, and your life is hid with Christ in God." It is only faithful souls who know how straight is the path of spirituality, and of how great consequence is the least indulgence of the flesh. It is the expression of a great man, "as a very little dust will disorder a clock, and a grain of sand will obscure the sight, so the least forbidden indulgence will hinder the right motion of the heart towards God."

AN EXTRACT.

"One of the highest and most acceptable services we can offer to God is to suffer with perfect patience all his will. It is an offering which angels and disembodied spirits are incapable of; they perform the will of their father with indescribable cheerfulness and intense zeal; but blessed be God, we can suffer as well as do the will of our heavenly Father. 'I find an increasing sweet resignation to his divine will. I am enabled to sit, and sweat, and smile, under pain of body, saying glory, glory, glory!

"The Lord sees good to try me closely; but he graciously supports a poor worm. I find it glorious to believe, when I cannot see his smiling face, nor feel his burning love. I trust the Lord for all I want, relying upon his faithfulness, and casting myself upon his mercy. I have witnessed in ten thousand instances of my experience, that God is faithful, that his promises will not—cannot fail."

REMARKABLE FACT.

The writer remembers hearing of a barber that lived at Bath, England, in the last century, who, passing a church on Sunday, peeped in just as the minister was giving out his text, "Remember the Sabbath day and keep it holy."—Ex. 20-viii. He listened long enough to be convinced that he was continually breaking the laws of God and man, by shaving and dressing his customers on Sunday. He became uneasy, and went with a heavy heart to his Sunday task. At length he took courage and opened his mind to the minister, who advised him to give up Sunday dressing, and trust God. He replied, beggary would be the consequence; he had a flourishing trade, but it would almost all be lost. He was told he must not confer with flesh and blood, but worship God, who requires from us no more than is for our good, never asks us to make any sacrifice, but he will abundantly compensate; the command being absolute, admits of no relaxation.

He could not bring his mind to it at once; sounded his customers, and soon found they would employ another. At length, after many a sleepless night, spent in weeping and praying, he determined to cast all his care on God; as the more he reflected the more his duty became apparent. He discontinued Sunday dressing; went constantly and early to church or meeting, and soon enjoyed that self-gratulation which is one of the rewards of doing our duty, and in due time that peace of God, which the world can neither give nor take away. The consequences he foresaw actually happened; his genteel customers left him, as he was nicknamed a Puritan or Methodist; he was obliged to give up his fashionable shop; and from various gradations of life, in the course of years he became so reduced, as to take a cellar under the market house and shave the farmers.

One Saturday evening, between light and dark, a stranger from one of the coaches, asked for a barber, was directed by the ostler to the cellar opposite. Coming in hastily, he requested to be shaved quickly, while they changed horses, *as he did not wish to violate the Sabbath.* This was touching the poor barber on a tender chord; he burst into tears, and asked the stranger to lend him a half penny to buy him a candle as it was not light enough to shave him with safety. He did so, revolving in his own mind the extreme poverty to which the poor man must be reduced, before he could make such a request. When shaved, he said:

"There must be something extraordinary in your history, which I have not now time to hear. Here is half a crown for you, when I return I will call and investigate your case. What is your name?"

"William Reed!" said the astonished barber.

"William Reed!" echoed the stranger. "William Reed." "By your dialect you are from the West."

"Yes, sir, from Kingston, near Taunton."

"What was your father's name?"

"Thomas."

"Had he any brother."

"Yes, sir, one, after whom I was named; but he went to the Indies; and as we never heard from him, we suppose him to be dead."

"Come along, follow me," said the stranger; "I am going to see a person who says his name is William Reed, of Kingston, near Taunton; come and confront him. If you prove to be indeed him whom you say you are, I have glorious news for you; your uncle is dead, and has left you in possession of ——, when all legal doubts are removed."

They went by the coach, saw the pretended William Reed, and proved him to be an imposter. This stranger, who was a pious attorney, was soon legally satisfied of the barber's identity; told him he had advertised him in vain; Providence had thrown him in his way in the most extraordinary manner, and he had great pleasure in transferring a great many thousand pounds to a worthy man, the rightful heir to the property. Thus, was man's extremity God's opportunity. Had the poor barber possessed one half penny, or even had his credit been good for one candle, he might have remained unknown for years; but he trusted in God, who never said, "Seek ye my face in vain."

Longden.—A person came to him one day, and said, "Mr. Longden, I have something against you, and I have come to tell you of it." "Do walk in, Sir," he replied, "you are my best friend: if I can but engage my friends to be faithful with me, I shall be sure to prosper: but if you please, we will both pray in the first place, and ask the blessing of God upon our interview" After they rose from their knees, and had been much blessed together, he said, "Now I will thank you, my brother, to tell me what it is that you have against me!" "O," said the man, "I really don't know what it is—it is all gone, and I believe I was in the wrong."

The Ladies' Friend—No. VI.

[For the Saturday Evening Post.]

AUTUMN.

STANZAS INSCRIBED TO A YOUNG LADY.

I.

The summer's past—the harvest's o'er,
The wintry winds are near:
The swallow seeks a milder shore—
The leaf is dead and sear:
The tree is stripped—the fruit decayed—
Its verdure blooms no more:
The wild rose on the heath is laid—
The robin's song is o'er.

II.

The scythe hath laid the field-flower low,
The sickle low the corn:
The axe compels the oak to bow—
The lark hails not the morn:
The daisy's root the plough hath torn—
The honey-suckle's dead;
The rose-leaf on the blast is borne—
All summer's sweets are fled!

III.

Angelic maid, THY summer too
Full soon will pass away:
And thy warm cheek, of rosy hue,
E'en like the rose decay:
Yes—soon the wint'ry wind of death
O'er thy fair form shall play,
And, like the blast that sweeps the heath,
Shall bear thy charms away!

IV.

O then, dear girl, direct THY flight
To that more genial shore,
Where Autumn's blasts can never blight
Thy fadeless beauty more:
Where he who clothes himself in light,
And stills the tempest's roar,
Shall clothe thee in that beauty bright
That blooms when TIME'S NO MORE!

BOSTON BARD.

TO THE BEAUTIFUL ANGELICA. FROM HER MIRROR.

MADAM—I have enjoyed the honor of serving your ladyship some years, during which time, as you have been pleased to favor me with evident marks of your esteem, and a familiarity that none of your other utensils can boast of, though many of them are my betters by far; therefore, as I have shewn you to yourself so often, and been so happy always to have my fidelity approved of by your ladyship, I hope you will pardon my boldness, in taking this method to discover to you some failings in yourself, which my surface cannot properly represent. If I may presume to say so, madam, you consult me much too often. How many thousand times must you be told that you are handsome?—I assure you of it every day; but you will not be satisfied, unless I tell you so every hour, nay, almost every minute. I cannot lie; your person is exceeding amiable; but I must, at the same time inform your ladyship, with my usual sincerity, that you would be infinitely more agreeable, if you did not think so. Consider, madam, I beseech you, that if you come to me ten thousand times a day, I cannot make you a bit the better, or the handsomer: but shall certainly destroy one of the finest ornaments of beauty, by rendering you too well acquainted with your perfections.

Whenever you stand before me, with all your charms set forth to the best advantage, I perceive you are apt to view yourself with too great pleasure, and grow proud and conceited of your own beauty; which, in time, will make other people revile and ridicule you; and therefore I honestly and ingenuously intreat you, to avoid my company; for, madam, I must confess, that the worst enemy the fair ones have, can't do them so much prejudice as I their chief favorite. How many charming creatures have I spoiled, and made beauty the greatest misfortune that could befal them!—I cannot think of it without concern;—why am I fated to be thus unlucky, and injure those the most that love me best?—Alas! why was I made a Looking-glass?—was it my desire to be covered with silver, and inclosed in a frame of gold?——Oh, that I had been some meaner piece of furniture, less respected, and less mischievous. Keep off, dear madam, I beseech you from an unhappy thing, which destiny makes pernicious to the loveliest creature under heaven, or I shall soon infest you with the worst disease incident to beauty—and that is vanity. I am, truly, a useful servant, if employed only when I ought to be, which is seldom; but if a lady grows so fond of me, that she runs to ask my opinion of every look; if she consults me forty times for once that she goes to her prayer-book or bible, I shall certainly prove much more hurtful to her than age or ugliness. I beg, madam, that you will interpret what your poor servant says, to proceed wholly from respect and love for you. The tender regard I have for your ladyship, together with some symptoms I lately have discovered, make me fearful for you. I dread the apprehension of bringing contempt on so good a mistress, and would not for the world be the occasion of your losing any one grace of a fine woman: No! rather let me be broken in a thousand pieces! I am not without giving offence by the freedom I have taken; but though you banish me your presence, I cannot forbear speaking in a case where your ladyship's good seems so much concerned; and, indeed, if what I dread should come to pass, it would be better for us to part forever. Better for you to be without my service, than suffer by it; and better for me to lose my lady, and be thrown into a corner, than remain where I am, and be accessary and instrumental in spoiling as much sweetness and beauty as ever mirror had the happiness to shew. I am, madam,

With most dutiful respect,
Your devoted servant,
PARLOUR LOOKING GLASS.

The late Queen of England.

We copy from the Baltimore Morning Chronicle, the following remarks on the demise of Caroline, the injured Queen of England.

In the course of events, it was natural to expect that she would one day become queen of England, and under all these joyous anticipations, her nuptials were celebrated with uncommon hilarity. How many thousand of her sex sighed for such envied pre-eminence! Yet scarcely had one annual sun performed its revolution, before all these brilliant glories were darkened in the domestic firmament. She is suddenly abandoned by her husband, by him who should have been her protector; placed under the care of spies in the shape of servants, who watched every action, distorted every expression, until on such evidence a criminal charge is presented—an accusation, which if true, blights and blasts her character forever. Fortunately, she was able to prove her innocence, and her heart found some consolation in her smiling infant; if the wife was deserted, the mother was still left in the enjoyment of all her maternal rights. But here again poor Caroline was doomed to encounter another bereavement. Scarcely had this little infant, destined in the ordinary course of human events to hold the crown and the future sceptre of England, began to show the blossoms of intelligence, when it is rifled from the arms of its fond and affectionate mother. She was debarred all access to her daughter. While she remains in this solitary and unprotected state, she is again called upon to answer to another criminal charge; again does she meet, and again does she confront and put her accusers to shame. For upwards of twenty years does this heartless life pass away in the custody of spies and informers. At length her daughter is married, and joy and festivity, and mirth, resound in the walls of the royal palace. Does the mother participate—no, she sits a solitary mourner, denied the embraces and the congratulations of her only child, at the time when every English heart beats with the tumults of joy. At length she tries a change of scene—she abandons in disgust a metropolis abundant only to her in painful sensations, and seeks to divert her melancholy, by travelling in foreign countries. She visits Italy, the tomb of our Saviour, and the hallowed plains and mountains of Palestine. But new faces, new forms, new laws, customs and manners, were not destined to soothe the sorrows of the conjugal or maternal heart. She hears in these distant regions, that her daughter becomes almost at one and the same instant of time, a mother and a corpse—that the infant is dead by the side of its lifeless parent. At length, her husband is advanced to the royal dignity, and his wife returns to England. Here persecution awaits her again—all the ministerial party are put in a state of requisition, and every engine is set in motion to ensure the destruction of Caroline. Again she confronts this ponderous influence, the king, the ministers and their spies, and again does she triumph over all opposition. It would have been well if Caroline had rested satisfied with this victory, but goaded on by injudicious friends, she claimed a participation in the coronation ceremony—she should have disdained this idle pageantry—have kept her own court, and have lived in a state of cold and dignified seclusion from her husband. She was even refused to be admitted as a spectator to the coronation service; the doors were rudely flung in her face. This indignity was no doubt acceptable to the sycophants of the court; but mark the sequel! on the nineteenth of July her husband is crowned, and on the seventh of the succeeding month, his wife become a corpse. How far, when exposed to such peculiarity of trials, wrongs, and outrages, she has preserved her integrity, let the answer of her dying lips afford evidence.—She forgave all her enemies, and died in peace with all mankind. Amidst all the pomp and splendor of a coronation, the attendant rejoicings and addresses, there are many who will adopt the motto intended for her grave stone, and say "here lies Caroline the injured queen of England."

How many have probably sighed for the station of Caroline of Brunswick. She married without love, and deserted by her husband, combining in her own person the character of a wife and a widow—she became a mother, and was deprived of her tender infant, although not by the hand of death—bereft of all conjugal and parental consolation, by the malice of her husband—surrounded by spies in the shape of friends and domestics—she became a queen without a crown, and at length after having thus arrived at the climax of her sufferings she was relieved by the benevolence of death.

It is probable that George IV. will be married again in the course of a few months. He will meet with no difficulty in finding a suitable bride. Germany is fertile in princes; and there will be parents enough ready to offer their daughters—perhaps, willing victims—at the shrine of ambition.—The Emperor of Austria has still a daughter unmarried; as well as the King of Saxony; the King of Bavaria has six, two of whom at least are of marriageable age; the King of Prussia has one as old as eighteen years; the King of Portugal one, who is twenty years old; the king of Sardinia one, who is eighteen years old; the King of Denmark one, who is twenty-eight years old; the Grand Duke of Tuscany two who are marriageable; and beside these, there is the widow of the Infant Pierre Charles of Spain, the widow of the Duc de Berri, and the widow of Napoleon Bonaparte.

FIRE AT HALIFAX.

Twenty-three houses were destroyed by fire at Halifax, (N. S.) on the morning of the 17th inst. It originated in a bake-house opposite the Chocolate manufactory, and was confined to the block adjoining.—The Halifax paper says, "We feel it our duty to state, and we do it with shame and sorrow, that numbers of the inhabitants stood by indifferent spectators of the havoc which was around them, and every attempt was unavailing to induce them to act like men."

RUSSIA and TURKEY.

On the subject of the late foreign intelligence relating to the affairs of Russia and Turkey, the Boston Centinel remarks:

"It is now certain that nine-tenths of the late reports of transactions between Turkey and Russia, which have been circulated with so much avidity, and read with so much interest, were mere fabrications of stock-jobbers and newsmongers. They were excited by the melancholy events which had occurred in Turkey, and by the quarrel which had taken place between the high-spirited Russian Minister, and the irritable Turkish Vizier, on account of the detention of Russian vessels by the Turks.

MAIL ROBBER.

Birdsey N. Oviat has been senteneed to imprisonment in the penitentiary for *three months*, by the U. S. Circuit Court, at Columbus, Ohio, for robbing the mail several times, in Hudson, (Portage county,) while employed as Assistant Postmaster. He plead guilty, and the Court exercised lenity in consequence of his submissive and penitent conduct.

The Providence Gazette states, that a man has lately been convicted at the Municipal Court in Boston, for the crime of adultery. He had left his wife and family and taken up lodgings with a pretended apprentice of his, who, it appeared upon investigation, was a female in disguise, with whom this abandoned wretch had seduced; but who has since been thankfully restored to the society of her friends.

SINGULAR DEATH.—A man by the name of Martin Foland, of the town of Middleburg, Schoharie county, (N. Y.) lately strangled to death in attempting to swallow a *Sun-fish*, of the dimensions of two inches in width and 4½ to 5 inches in length. He has left a wife and family.

UNION OF SENTIMENT.—"I wish I had never married you," said Mrs. L. to her husband. "I wish, my dear, you never had," said Mr. L. to his wife.

Abraham Winnemore,

AT HIS LEATHER STORE, No. 55 PINE STREET, a few doors above Second, is enabled to dispose of his LEATHER on as reasonable terms as can be obtained in the city.

A fair market price given for Leather in the rough. sept 29—6m

HARDWARE.

BENJAMIN HORNER, having recommenced the Hardware business at the old stand, No. 47 MARKET STREET, Philadelphia, respectfully invites a continuance of the custom of the former friends of the establishment, and offers, on very low terms, for cash or acceptances, a good assortment of CUTLERY and HARDWARE.

sept 29—tf

E. LOWBER,

DRUG and Colour Merchant, No. 144 NORTH THIRD STREET, Philadelphia, respectfully offers to Country Merchants, Druggists, and Physicians, a general assortment of the various articles in the Drug Line, on reasonable terms, and at moderate prices. A very extensive assortment of Dye-stuffs, all the Dye-woods, in stick, chipped, and rasped, and the various Vegetable and Metallic Dyes, are constantly on hand. Orders from the Country and elsewhere, for any of the following as well as any other articles in his line, will receive prompt attention, and very special care will be paid to the quality of all goods sold.

2 tons Logwood,
4 do. Braziletto,
4 do. Fustic,
2 do. Nicaragua Wood,
80 hhds. Copperas,
2 do. Alum,
5 carboys Oil Vitriol,
1 do. Aqua fortis,
2 bls. ground Camwood,
2 hhds. Prime Madder,
1 hhd. Verdigris,
1 cask Cudbear,
20 bbls. Manganese,
2 hhds. Sumach,
2 box & 1 sermon Indigo,
5 kegs London refined Saltpetre,
500 gallons of Gallipoli Olive Oil,
500 gallons Sperm. Oil,
50 lbs. Saffron,
70 do. Cochineal,
50 gallons Linseed Oil,
25 casks of Dry Lunden White Lead,
10 do. Spanish Brown,
5 casks Venitian Red,
10 hhds. Spanish Brown,
500 kegs White Lead, in oil,
10 hhds. Whiting,
5 cases Chinese Vermillion,
500 gallons Spirits Turpentine,
100 boxes Window glass.

IN THE DRUG LINE,

Opium, Camphor,
Pulv. Jalop, Rhubarb,
Pinkroot, Calomel,
Tartar Emetic,
Crem. Tartar,
Rochelle Salts,
Epsom Salts,
Glauber Salts,
Red and Yellow Peruvian Barks,
Antimony, Arsenic,
Magnesia, Helleborc,
Cassia, Cloves,
Nutmegs. &c. &c. &c.

sept 8—tf

WASHINGTON MUSEUM,

Illuminated every evening, Sunday excepted.

CONTAINING 500 Wax Statues, 300 Paintings, many Natural Curiosities and Mechanical pieces. Among the Statues are represented the late Duel of Commodores Decatur and Barron, attended by their seconds, Com. Bainbridge and Capt. Elliott; Queen Dido on the funeral pile; Death of General Moreau; Death of General Packenham; Maria Antoinette, queen of France, betrayed on the Guillotine—*In Paintings*, the Battle of Waterloo; Perry's Victory; Death of Gen. Ross at Baltimore; the Anaconda destroying both Horse and Rider; Battle of the Romans; Penn's Treaty with the Indians.

In the Museum Department—11 Natural preparations, and twin Wax; 10 full Portraits, many Historical Paintings and Engravings. This Room is 25 cents extra.

No. 48 MARKET STREET, two doors below Second street. Admittance 25 cents—Children 12½ cents. april 18—tf

Wholesale and Retail Brewery.

THE Subscriber informs his friends and the public, that they can be supplied with FRESH BEER and ALE, at the following prices, viz from five gallons and upwards, at the rate of 18¾ cents per gallon—Table Beer at 6¼ cents per gallon, Yeast, &c.

WM. STEVENS.

No. 64, corner of Gray's alley and Front street. sept 15—tf

WALDREN BEACH,

86 *LOMBARD STREET*,

MANUFACTURES and has for Sale, in Wholesale quantities, the following articles:—

Cake, Canister and Roll Blacking—Windsor Soap, and Wash Balls—Pomatum, Ink Powder, Glass Paper, &c. &c.

N. B. The Manufacturer will sell in Wholesale quantities only, to Stores, and those wishing to Retail. aug 4—tf

REMOVAL.

C. STOCKTON, Mercer & Taylor, has Removed from No. 43 to No. 61 SOUTH THIRD STREET, opposite Girard's Bank, where he will be happy to execute all orders in his line. Country Merchants and others, who wish to furnish their own cloth, will find it to their advantage to call. As he employs none but the first rate workmen, he is able to warrant his work finished in the best manner and most fashionable style, and at prices which conform to the economy of the times. No person will be requested to take a garment which does not fit. sept. 22—3m

EVENING TUITION.

A SELECT number of twenty young Men, and no more, who appreciate the value of time, and wish to improve it to advantage, will be taught the different branches of Mathematics, including Arithmetic, together with English Grammar, if required, back of No. 12 BREAD STREET, at the room formerly occupied by Mr. Trood, and latterly by Mr. Graham—to commence about the first of October. For terms, or admission, apply at the School room, or at No. 23 South 4th street.

PASCHAL COGGINS.

Day School continued—the number of Scholars will be limited to 30, and the strictest attention will be paid to the different branches taught, and to the various dispositions of pupils. sept 22—6t

John and James B. Wood,

42 *SPRUCE, between Front and Second streets*,

CONTINUE to manufacture the Old Dutch and the New Patent FANS. Also, Cutting Boxes of different sorts and sizes, with Farming utensils in general, manufactured wholesale and retail.

They keep, as usual, a constant supply of each on hand, which are offered for sale at very moderate prices. aug 4—tf

A. NICHOLLS, Saw Maker,

120 *SOUTH FRONT STREET*,

HAS lately commenced manufacturing SAWS of various descriptions, such as Cast steel and German Hand and Pannel Saws, Cast steel and German Iron-back Saws, Brass-back Saws, &c. Wood Saw Webs, Breaking, Turning and Chair Webs, Lock and Key-hole Saws, Circular Saws, &c. &c.

Circular Saws, with Spindle complete, got up in the neatest manner.

Cotton Gin Saws, made to any pattern or order.

All the above Saws, in point of temper and workmanship, is warranted superior to any imported, which will be sold, wholesale or retail, cheap for cash. Also, on hand, a Stock of MECHANICS TOOLS, in general.

N. B. Imported by the ship Halcyon, a small assortment of Edge Tools in general, Cast steel Mill Saw Files, Handsaw Files, Cast steel patent Straw Knives.

6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14 inch flat, half round, ruff and bastard Files, with a variety of heavy Tools, which will be sold on the lowest terms. aug 4—tf

[For the Saturday Evening Post.]

AN INTERCEPTED LETTER.

A great many things, my dear Tom,* I could mention,
That have happened quite late to draw my attention;
And I know that to hear them you'll eagerly listen,
For in my mind's eye, Tom, I see your own glisten.
The great Mr. Blanchard has paid us a visit,
To show us the capers he cuts, so exquisite;
There's three singing angels, so lovely and clever,
To hear them you'd sit on a stone step forever!
Androides too—and the name's from the Latin,
Who act just like us, except laughing and chatting;
The sea-serpent's come from the isle of Nantucket,
The Delaware dry intending to suck it;
Our Market house's lengthened, no doubt it's done wisely,
Our mayor, and so forth, do all things so nicely;
Uncle Sam's got his Bank pretty nearly completed,
And when it is done, we no more shall be cheated;
A hurricane lately went smack through our city,
Blew off several hats, and the bonnet of Kitty;
The storm equinoxial we didn't have much of,
Enough for to say that we had a slight touch of;
To lighten our darkness, a chain is extended,
From which a great lamp will soon be suspended;
Some say 'tis a beacon, to show the direction
The people must take on the day of Election;
Such light it will make, if the wick you well prick up,
Four squares you may see e'en a small pin to pick up;
Nay, a blind man at midnight, 'tis sworn by some people,
By its light, without glasses, may thread a fine needle:
Long life, my dear Tom, to the Genius that plann'd it—
For safe are we now, from incend'ry and bandit.
A velocipede's making the water to go on,
And the feet of a man the machine is to row on;
So, you see, that in SCIENCE each hour we're improving,
And just like our neighbors keep constantly moving.
To finish my news, lest your brain I should next change,
There's no bridge to Jersey, nor built is the Exchange.
So, farewell, dear Tom, and wishing you ever
A friend to yourself, I'm your friend forever.

SEA SERPENT.

* Doubtless this refers to a *distant* relative of the finny family of *Tomcods*, near Cape Cod.

Foreign Intelligence.

ONE DAY LATER.

The ship James Cropper, Capt. Bowne, arrived at New-York, in 35 days from Liverpool, has brought London papers of the 19th ult. one day later than those already received.

The brave Ypsilanti is stated to have given up all hopes of succeeding in his noble design of delivering his country from the dominion of Turkey, and has addressed a proclamation to his soldiers, in which he charges many of them with treachery and cowardice, and attributes the failure of the enterprize to their dastardly conduct.

[By an arrival at Charleston, S. C. it is stated that the Arnauts and Wallachians, after betraying Prince Ypsilanti, had assassinated their principal chiefs, and that the Prince himself was confined in the Austrian fortress of Carlsbourg.]

The Austrian army on the Turkish frontiers is stated at 200,000 men, and that of Russia at 500,000.

The inquest on the bodies of the two men who were killed by the military at the late funeral procession of the Queen, had not finished the investigation on the 19th of August. It was adjourned for a few days. Subscriptions were opened in London for the widows and children of the sufferers—and public meetings were called on the subject.

A Privy Council is said to have been held respecting the same business, and the result of the deliberations forwarded to the King in Dublin. The ministerial papers say, that the obstructing the body of the Queen "amounts to little less than treason."

The King, after his departure from Ireland, proceeds for Hanover, where a magnificent triumphal arch is said to be erecting for him at the entrance of Gottingen, and another over the gate leading from it to Hanover, through both of which he is to pass.

The veteran Johnstone is now performing his range of Irish characters at the Liverpool Theatre, after which he takes his leave of the stage.

THE TURKS.—Accounts were received in London from Bengal to the 6th of March, from which it appeared that disturbances still prevailed in the city of Bassorah, and that the Turks were at war with some of the tribes of the desert. The former had taken into their service a tribe of Curds, to enable them to repel their opponents. In consequence of these circumstances, a complete stagnation of trade had taken place in Bagdad. On the 26th Feb. Calcutta was visited by a hurricane, which blew with great violence for two hours, accompanied by rain, thunder and lightning.—Several accidents happened, but none of a very serious nature. It was accounted for by the unusually warm weather which had, for a length of time, prevailed. At China, trade was very dull, except for Opium, for which 1750 dollars per chest were offered. The accounts from Pening state, as a rumour, that the Siamese were preparing an army of 10,000 men, to wage war against the King of Queda.

The London Sunday Observer of the 19th ult. notices a report, that the Oxford Blues had refused to relieve the Life-Guards—but this was contradicted.

The French papers received in London, still lean to the side of war. There was a whispering, that the English were secretly aiding the Turks.

[For the Saturday Evening Post.]

PEALE'S MUSEUM.

Come hither, Atheist, and survey
The wond'rous works of nature;
If unconvinced thou turn'st away—
Denying a Creator:
Then is thy soul to Satan given—
By man despised—accursed of Heaven.

THOUGH not a native citizen of Pennsylvania, yet, as a true-born American, divested of all local prejudices, I rejoice and glory in all things conducive to her pleasure, her advancement, and her happiness.

A few evenings since, I visited the Museum of Mr. PEALE, for the purpose of viewing the skeleton of a gigantic human being, as also that of an uncommonly large horse. The skeleton of the man was seated upon that of the steed: the uplifted arm menaced a dart, proportionate to the mighty figure that held it! Never have I witnessed an object, or objects better calculated to impress with awe the human mind. The sightless sockets—the marrowless bones—the uplifted arm—the menaced dart—the tenantless tenement of soul—all, all conspired to arouse thoughts of sublime, of awful import! Indeed, it was "*Death on the pale Horse*," more truly represented than the matchless pencil of even a WEST could portray.

If such were the feelings of one who had previously witnessed the uninhabited dwelling of an immortal spirit, what would be the sensations of him—if such an one could be found—who, reared from infancy, amid the forest's murky gloom, should, of a sudden, be led to behold so fearful a spectacle? Would he not shudder? Would he not tremble? Would he not conceive that, like himself, it *once* moved—breathed, had life? that it *now* was moveless—speechless, lifeless!—Believing this, would he not immediately conclude that his own lot must eventually be such? and, not having the light of revealed religion to illumine the chaos of his mind, how unspeakably agonizing must be the sensations arising from the dread conclusion!—What Christian would, for the exhaustless wealth of the Indies, for an hour participate in the horror of his feelings? None—not one.

With Mr. PEALE I am not intimately acquainted; but, certain I am, that he who has taken such especial pains to please—to instruct—to edify his fellow-men, by presenting to their view, the vast and various wonders of nature and of art, exhibited in the Philadelphia Museum, deserves not only the applause and patronage of the citizens of this State, but of every citizen of the Union. BOSTON BARD.

Strange and Extraordinary animals of North America.

D. B. Warden, Esq. of Paris, has written that Dr. Mitchill's description of the *thirteen striped* or FEDERATION SQUIRREL of the Prairie des Chiens, sent him by Governor Cass, of Michigan, has been republished, from the Medical Repository, in the Encyclopedia Review. The animal is supremely elegant; and really seems to have been intended a type of our Union. Mr. Milbert has made a drawing of him for the board of learned men that surround the King's Museum at Paris. Mr. Nutall will give his history and manners in the travels he is now preparing for publication.

But Major Delafield has made a further and admirable addition to Zoology. This is nothing less than a *new Proteus*, a well known inhabitant of the middle lakes.—The only animal of this genus hitherto known, is the very singular inhabitant of the subterranean waters of Carniola in Austria, described by Laurenti and Schreibers; and of which a specimen from the Cabinet of the Emperor Francis, at Vienna, was placed in Doctor Mitchill's Museum, by Baron Von Lederer. This extraordinary creature is reported to possess a double set of respiratory organs—that is, gills externally on each side of the neck, and lungs internally within the thorax. The particulars are detailed with anatomical precision and minuteness in the Italian treatise of Professor Configliacchi at Pavia, and in the French publication on the Animal Kingdom, vol. 2, p. 162, by the Chevalier Cuvier, of Paris.

Mr. Delafield's reptile is about a foot long, being one of the smallest individuals of his species, chosen for the ease of transportation. The full grown ones are two feet long, and excepting their four legs, are shaped somewhat like an eel. The skin is smooth and spotted. There are four claws to both the fore and hind feet. This creature has been caught by the hook, as fish are. Measures have been taken for a dissection of this novel production of nature—and the scientific taste and public spirit of the discoverer, incline him to make the most of it, for the advancement of knowledge.

GROWTH OF TOBACCO IN FRANCE.

The following statement of the Tobacco raised in France during the three last years, which added to the exports of this article from the U. States, give an idea of the vast consumption of that kingdom:

"The growth of Tobacco in France in 1818, was 7,418,000 killogrammes. In 1819, 10,360,000 do.—and, in 1820, 13,155,000 do. of which, in 1818, the Regie bought 6,968,000 killogrammes—in 1819, 9,760,000 do. and in 1820, 12,355,000.

LATE FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

By the sloop Packet, arrived at N. York, from Havanna, the editors of the Gazette have received a file of Jamaica papers to the 16th ult. inclusive, from which they make the following extracts of South American intelligence:

KINGSTON, JAM. August 9.

By the Esperanza, which arrived on Monday evening from Porto Bello, accounts have been received from Panama to the 20th ult. respecting the contest in Peru.—Intelligence, it appears, had been brought by the schooner Guadaloupe, in ten days from Payta, (the latter place is about ten days sail from Lima) which we hear is of the utmost importance.

The Chilian commander, San Martin, having left behind him a garrison of 900 invalids, embarked at Quacho with 4000 men, who were landed at the Chorillas, situate within two leagues of Lima.

The royalist army immediately attacked the troops of San Martin with great intrepidity, whom they routed with immense slaughter—upwards of 1600 of the Chilian troops having been left dead on the field of battle.—San Martin, with the remains of his corps, favored by the approach of night, fled with the utmost precipitation, and escaped on board the vessels whence they had disembarked. Their destination was unknown, but it was supposed that he had gone back to Chili, so that the cause of the royalists appears now to wear a very favorable aspect in that quarter, and we trust may be the means of reviving the trade of this city, which has been so long interrupted by the previous position of affairs in the Pacific.

The Governor of Truxillo, the Marquis of Torretgale, is stated to have manifested a disposition to put himself on the defensive; a division of troops however had been sent against him from Lima. The captain of a British ship, employed in the whale fishery, which had touched at Payta, shortly before the departure of the Guadaloupe, reported that he had spoken a Spanish brig of war, in company with a ship of the line, and a frigate of the same nation, directing their course to the port of Callao.

The inhabitants of Guayaquil, we hear, have been recently overwhelmed with the greatest affliction and despair, in consequence of the arrival of an expedition from Choco, and the heavy contributions levied on them by these expeditionary troops.

The Esperanza was boarded on her passage by one of Commodore Aury's cruisers, the captain of which endorsed her register in the name of the Republic of Colomba; warning, at the same time, the master of the Esperanza, that if he should have any communication with the places occupied by the Royalists, the condemnation of the vessel and cargo would be the consequence.

By the Perseverance we learn, that a small privateer schooner, fitted out at Maracaibo, with small arms, and commanded by a Frenchman, with a crew of about 20 men, is annoying the coasting trade between St. Jago de Cuba and the leeward ports of this Island, having taken three vessels, principally loaded with flour, which were ransomed.

AUGUST 14.

His Excellency Lieut. Gen. Sir Henry Warde, K. C. B. the newly appointed Governor of Barbadoes, and military commander in chief of the Windward Islands, arrived at that colony on the 26th ult. in his Majesty's ship Pyramus, 37 days from Portsmouth, accompanied by his lady and family.

Baltimore, Sept. 26.

The Gazette of last evening contains a translation of the Armistice agreed upon between the Royal troops occupying Vera Cruz and the patriot forces besieging that place. The suspension of arms, we find, applies only to the troops in and about Vera Cruz, and there is no period stipulated for its continuation or termination.

Puebla surrendered to the patriot forces by capitulation, on the 29th July.—The garrison to be sent to Havana.

The new Vice Roy, O'Donoju, continued in Vera Cruz on the 12th of August.—He had taken up his quarters in the Tobacco Factory, where his wife and two other members of his family, were ill of a violent fever.

From the whole of the intelligence, the ultimate independence of Mexico seems to be more than a probable event.

From Monte Video and Buenos Ayres.

Extract of a letter, dated

"*Monte Video, June 9*, 1821.

"Buenos Ayres has been in an unsettled state, owing to an expected invasion by Carera with some Indians, and Ramirez with troops which had separated themselves from Artigas' command. The government then gave the English their choice, either to take up arms, pay 60,000 dollars, or leave the city, which last they were on the point of doing, but came to some adjustment of the matter. Since then Ramirez and the Governor of Santa Fe, Lopez, came to an engagement, in which the former was driven back with about 300 men left. The Buenos Ayreans had sent out some forces to meet him before, and, it is said had some skirmishing, but there is no doubt of his being defeated by the Governor.

"Ramirez has been considered favorable to the designs of the Portuguese; and just at the time he was expected to have had Buenos Ayres at his mercy, two frigates reached here from Rio Janeiro with the ostensible object of taking troops from this place to Rio, where there had been some bloodshed about constitutional matters.—The King had sailed for Europe, and accounts have reached us that a revolution has been effected at Rio Grande.

"The present governor of Buenos Ayres, Rodriguez, is very energetic, and severe in punishing malefactors. He has caused many to be shot. Pueyrredon is said to have gone there from this. The present government is stated to be on a more stable footing than any that has lately existed."

Pensacola, Sept.

Through the politeness of Capt. Plunkett, of the schooner James Madison, we have received the Vera Cruz Gazette of the 6th of August, in which there is a very long and interesting account of the attack on that city by the patriots. It was during a storm—they forced their way into the city at several points, and were in possession of several of the principal streets, but were at length repulsed by the inhabitants, who fought from their houses, with the assistance of a small number of soldiers at the place, and the seamen and marines from the shipping. The place is still closely invested, and in the opinion of Captain P. must surrender in a short time.

We are informed that reports are in circulation at New Orleans that the Yellow Fever prevails in this city. How such a report could have obtained circulation, we are at a loss to determine, as we have the best authority for asserting that not a single case of malignant or infectious fever has occurred here. It is true that we have had a few cases of violent billious fever, but those were persons who had been here but a short time, and no doubt contracted the disease in another climate.

The Porpoise, as mentioned in our last paper, arrived at the Barancas from Havana with the yellow fever on board, but no new case has occurred among the crew, and from the measures adopted by the Board of Health, there is not the smallest apprehension of its being introduced into this city.

[*Floridian.*

TRANSACTIONS AT PENSACOLA.

On Saturday last, we published an article respecting the imprisonment of Callava, late Governor of Pensacola, by order of Gen. Jackson—since that, we find, that Callava has arrived in this city, from Washington, where he went, it is believed, with a view of making his case personally known to government. The following additional particulars are copied from the National Intelligencer:—

Extract of a letter, dated

PENSACOLA, August 22.

"Judge Fromentin thought proper to issue a *Habeas Corpus* for the prisoners, which the keeper of the prison not deeming himself justified in obeying, sent to Gen. Jackson—and Gov. Jackson considering an attempt to extend relief of this nature to prisoners committed in open court (and that the highest court in these provinces) for contempt of court, an outrage upon its dignity, and a misdemeanor, has cited Judge Fromentin to appear before him this afternoon to answer to this charge. On going to the court room I learnt that Judge Fromentin had pleaded inability to attend agreeably to the Governor's summons, on account of a rheumatism, which confines him to his couch. A further time has, of course, been indulged to him. Callava and his dependents have been discharged from custody, and the business is thus closed."

The following extracts are from a correspondent at Pensacola:

Pensacola, September 1, 1821.

"In the organization of the government, no one can have the slightest idea of the difficulties who is not on the spot, and to whom its situation is not explained. There was but one civil officer in all West Florida, the Alcalde, and his powers were almost indefinite, or rather, under the old order, every thing; but, under the Spanish Constitution, of very little importance, comparatively speaking. There was no government that we could understand or administer; it all existed in the arbitrary will and pleasure of those who exercised it. The General has made what he could of it."

"After the surrender of the country, Col. Callava remained here, as we supposed, for his own good pleasure; for he was never considered as holding any official station near our government after that period, and if entrusted with any commission from his own government, he never made it known.—Several papers, demanded by individuals for the purpose of asserting their rights, were discovered in the possession of a person who, it afterwards appeared, was under the orders of Callava. This person was ordered to deliver them: he refused, and shifted them into the hands of Callava; they were all brought before the Governor, as you will see in the Floridian, and he committed for contempt. All the Americans here, and who had an opportunity of witnessing the transaction, highly approve of it. Some think he might have been confined to his own house, as was done in the case of the Intendant of New-Orleans—but the General would make no distinction between his case and that of the man in whose possession the papers were at first found. Similar difficulties are said to have occurred at St. Augustine. A milder course was pursued by the officer commanding there, for the present; but, that a different course will be pursued, I have no doubt."

The following additional information on the subject is from *The Floridian* of the 1st of September:

"We understand that, among the documents (of Col. Callava) seized, are the testamentary papers (covering more than a thousand pages,) of Vidal, former Lieutenant Governor of Louisiana, on which a number of decrees in favour of the heirs, were made, by different Governors of this province, within the last ten years. Several of the decrees are by Col. Callava, and as late as July, 1820—but none of them have been as yet enforced. The party against whom these decrees have been entered, has been cited to shew cause why they should not be carried into execution, and the matter is now under the consideration of the Governor; it would, therefore, be highly improper in us to say any thing further.—Let the law have its course."

The five men who were carried into Boston in the schooner Evergreen, were examined before the District Judge, (Davis) on Saturday, on the charge of piracy, and were fully committed to take their trial at the Circuit Court on the 15th of October. Their names are Wilson, an Englishman, aged 22; Cornelius, a Dutchman, 44; Lamber, (black) Island of St. Domingo; Franswor, do. Port au Prince; Joram, do.

The Evening Post.

PHILADELPHIA.

Saturday, September 29, 1821.

MARRIED, on the evening of the 20th inst. by the Rev. Dr. Wylie, Mr. THOMAS REATH, of this city, to Miss MARY, youngest daughter of Benjamin Brannan, Esq. of Darby, Delaware county, Pa.

MARRIED, on Thursday evening, 20th inst. by the Rev. Dr. Rusling, Mr. VINCENT H. E. DORR, to Miss ANN ROBERTSON, all of the Northern Liberties.

A change in the Carriers of the N. E. and S. E. DISTRICTS took place last week, in consequence of which a number of our subscribers in the latter direction were neglected—our friends in the N. E. too, have had frequent cause to complain from the inattention of the former carrier. We have made such arrangements since, as will, it is confidently expected, prove satisfactory to our patrons in general. The increase in the short time since we commenced, has been two-fold—it, therefore, rendered mistakes unavoidable. Our object is to MERIT public patronage—and we endeavour in all our proceedings to advance this. If neglects should still be attached to any of the carriers of the POST, we will take early measures to have them rectified.

A new mode of lighting the streets, has been exhibited several evenings this week, for the edification of the city councils, and the gratification of the public generally.—The manner in which this is done is somewhat singular, and affords another instance of the inventive genius of man. A chain is suspended at the intersection of the streets, across from one corner in an angular direction to the other, in the middle of this is hung a lamp, with four reflectors, which throws a light in each direction half way along the street, and the other half is lighted by the reflectors to be placed at the next square—this method, of course, leaves no necessity of lights along the foot-way. The inventors are William Henry and Christian Cornelius, who have just finished their contract for lighting the city of New-Orleans. Something similar, we understand, was once attempted in New-York, but failed from the fright they occasioned to horses passing through the city of an evening.

TREATY OF CHICAGO.

A treaty has been concluded by Gov. Cass and Mr. Silbey, the commissioners on the part of our government, and the different tribes of Indians assembled at Chicago. A cession has been made by them, on favourable terms, of all that country extending from the southern boundary of Michigan territory to Grand River, and containing, by estimation, upwards of five hundred thousand acres. Not less than 3000 Indians attended at the council, principally Potawatamies, Ottawas and Chippewas—and during the whole progress of it they conducted themselves in an exemplary manner. Mr. Schoolcraft, who accompanied Gov. Cass, has collected some interesting mineralogical and geological facts, which may be expected in the form of a memoir.

An article in the Village Record of this week, states that early this month, some villain stole from the pasture of Mr. Jackson, of Delaware county, the whole of his stock of fat cattle, and succeeded in bringing them to this city—they were offered for sale, and several were purchased—the owner arriving in the meantime secured his property before the whole of the purchase money was advanced, but found the cattle much abused from hard driving. Farmers as well as buyers should keep a look out for such sharpers.

At Baltimore, we find, the Fever still continues to carry off its victims almost daily through the week. At Norfolk, there has been several cases of a malignant type, but the alarm has nearly subsided—and we anticipate, from the change of atmosphere, that these cities will, in a short time, enjoy their wonted state of health and activity.

Two deaths of Malignant Fever occurred at New-York on Thursday last. Notwithstanding, (says the Gazette) we are warranted by many eminent gentlemen of the Faculty in stating, that the city is uncommonly free of sickness, and that there is no just cause of alarm.

PIRACY.—Our ears are tired, (says the Charleston City Gazette,) and our hearts indignant with every day's report of Piracy upon Piracy. We should like to know if the SECRETARY OF THE NAVY ever reads these accounts—if he does, he seems to hear them with philosophical tranquility.

[For the Saturday Evening Post.]

STANZAS,

On hearing a beautiful and accomplished young lady play a favorite air, on one of STEWART's elegant and sweet-toned Piano Fortes.

I GAZED upon her beauteous face—
I traced her faultless form;
All, all was lovely—all was grace—
Bright, heavenly, chaste, and warm.

The keys her lily fingers pressed—
Arose the joyous strain;
All earthly cares forsook my breast,
For pleasure conquered pain.

And still in Fancy's ravished ear,
When walks the moon on high,
Those dulcet sounds methinks I hear,—
Behold the minstrel nigh.

Yet, lovely minstrel, while to thee
My soul her tribute pays,
Shall STEWART'S* name forgotten be,
Nor share the song of praise.

Full well I know thy generous heart
Will not the boon refuse,
Since to *his* skill, and *thy* sweet art,
Indebted is the muse.

To both may bliss forever flow,
Bliss, bliss without alloy;
Health, wealth and friends where'er you go—
Uninterrupted joy.

BOSTON BARD.

* Of this city.—The Piano Fortes manufactured by Messrs. STEWART & Co. may be examined at No. 141, Spruce street.

WARD ELECTIONS.

An Election took place yesterday in the different wards of this city. The following is a statement of the votes given for Inspectors of the General Election:

FEDERALISTS.		DEMOCRATS.	
Upper Delaware Ward.			
Joseph F Ridgway,	105	Israel Roberts,	56
Mark Richards,	107	George W. Tryon,	53
Lower Delaware Ward.			
George Worrell,	143	Joseph Cake,	65
C. W. Schreiner,	142	Thomas Wallace,	66
High Street Ward.			
Jacob Chrystler,	70	Abraham Oakie,	26
Joseph Price,	71	Benjamin Stevens,	27
Chesnut Ward.			
William Wallace,	33	No opposition.	
Samuel Robinson,	33		
Walnut Ward.			
Jonathan Fell,	34	No opposition.	
Henry Simpson,	34		
Dock Ward.			
Thomas Mitchell,	30	No opposition.	
Joseph P. Horner,	30		
New Market Ward.			
Joseph R. Evans,	114	No opposition.	
Daniel Smith, jun.	114		
North Mulberry Ward.			
Joseph S. Colliday,	96	William Ruff,	134
Lebbeus Whitney,	94	John Marley,	133
South Mulberry Ward.			
John Greiner,	178	Benjamin Wiley,*	239
		William Maudry,	55
North Ward.			
William F. Seeger,	116	No opposition.	
Adam Traquair,	115		
Middle Ward.			
Edward Parker,	78	No opposition.	
James M Shaw,	77		
South Ward.			
Thomas Hale,	47	No opposition.	
A. A. Brown,	47		
Locust Ward.			
Thomas T. Stiles,	192	John Sibbett,	115
Samuel H. Thomas,	189	James Rogers,	115
Cedar Ward.			
John Keating, jr.	147	John Cooper,*	200
		John C. Herman,	50

* *On both Tickets.*

Penn Township—David Woelpper, Esq. is elected Inspector, and Frederick Haas, Assessor.

Northern Liberties.—First Ward—Jonathan Thomas, Jos. S. Riley are elected Inspectors, and John Taylor, Assessor.

Second Ward—Reese Morris and Robt. A. Parrish are elected Inspectors, and James Mitchell, Assessor.

Third Ward—There is no election of Inspectors, three candidates having an equality of votes.—George Gorgas was elected Assessor.

Fourth Ward—J. Jos. Henry and Daniel Smith are elected Inspectors, and Wm. Wagner Assessor.

Fifth Ward—Peter Gable and Thos. Timings, Inspectors, and Thos. Timings, Assessor.

Sixth Ward—Joseph Smith and John Brooks, Inspectors, and Samuel M'Ferron, Assessor.

Seventh Ward—Isaac Johnson and Rudolph Harly, Inspectors, and Franklin Lee, Assessor.

West Kensington—Isaac Boileau and John Sanders, Inspectors, and Isaac Boileau, Assessor.

Southwark—John R. M'Mullin, George Rees, jr. Lemuel Paynter and Sylvester Roberts, Inspectors, and George Pearson and William Hook, Assessors.

Moyamensing Township—James Ronaldson, Inspector, and James Eneu, jr. Assessor.

COMMUNICATION.

A new Poem, entitled "NOAH," from the pen of PAUL ALLEN, Esq. has lately made its appearance in Baltimore.—The work I have not perused; but, judging from the productions I have sometimes read of the same author's, I have no doubt of its merit; and I sincerely hope, that it may prove an "ARK" to the poet; and, out-riding the storms of adversity, bear him on the "FLOOD" of good fortune to the summit of the "ARARAT" of lasting fame and felicity. B. B.

FLOUR was selling at Alexandria, on Wednesday last, at $5 75—in Baltimore it is $6 dollars from the waggons.

A petition is in circulation at Pensacola, for the establishment of a Branch of the Bank of the United States at place.

Baron de Maltitz, Secretary of the Russian Legation, arrived at New York, from London, in the ship Robert Edwards.

COMMUNICATION.

On Tuesday evening, at the Washington Hall, will be given a novel and peculiarly interesting Concert, by Mr. M'Cleary, assisted by Messrs. Williams and Rae. The songs, recitations, &c. are well chosen, and the professional abilities of the gentlemen unquestionable. I doubt not the liberal and enlightened citizens of this metropolis will generally attend, and award to merit the approbation it justly deserves.

A CITIZEN.

U. S. BRANCH BANK AT OHIO.

There is something morally sublime in the ascendancy and pre-eminence of justice, to see the whole physical force of the community, regulated, controuled, and governed by the opinion of one man, who is constitutionally empowered to decide upon the question. We were forcibly struck with the propriety of this remark, at observing the late decision of the Circuit Court for the United States, in the State of Ohio. A single Judge committed the Treasurer of the State of Ohio, for contempt of Court, and compelled him to refund the money which was taken from the Branch Bank of the United States, by the direction of the Ohio legislature. This we presume, will be cried down in our western papers, as a covert attempt at consolidation—but, every lover of his country, every admirer of the constitution, will observe in this, nothing more than the triumph of justice. If the laws of the United States may be violated by any individual state, ad libitum, then there is an end of the Union at once. And yet such ideas have been entertained for a long time past in the papers of the West: the Court of the United States has been denounced again and again, for daring, in the exercise of their judicial duty, to declare the act of a particular state unconstitutional,—and therefore not of binding obligation. So far is this from being true, that we feel once more under the assured protection of the law. We feel a power superior to that of a local legislature, that curbs and restricts all legislative extravagance.

[*Balt. Morn. Chron.*

Norfolk, Sept. 24.

A letter received last night from the Coast of North Carolina, states that the wreck of a large schooner, answering in every particular the description of the Charles K. Mallory, Driver, of this port, has drifted ashore at Stowe Hills, about half way between Ocracock and Cape Hatteras. It appears, says the letter, the whole crew were lost, but a considerable property has been saved, which is now in the hands of the commissioners of wrecks for that district. It is stated that 64 puncheons of rum (the C. K. M. was known to have had 65 on board) had washed ashore. The C. K. M. was from St. Thomas, bound for this port, and had just time to arrive on the coast previous to the gale of the 2d inst. in which she was no doubt lost.

ACCIDENT.—In passing the Fulton market about 12 o'clock on Tuesday, we saw a carpenter, Samuel Carnochan, who had fallen from the roof of the market on the stones and rubbish in the street, and cut his head, dislocated his arm, had one of his ears almost entirely cut off, and his body very much bruised. Some of the workmen went to the New York Hospital and procured a sedan, on which the wounded man was immediately carried to that institution, and from the skilful attention of the physicians, there is some hopes of his recovery. We understand Mr. Carnochan is a very respectable man, and has a family in the western country. [*N. Y. Gaz.*

Captain Davis, arrived at Boston, from Java, reports, that the Cholera Morbus had been raging for some time at the Eastern parts of the island; and, at Batavia, it was raging with great violence; many had died and the greatest consternation existed among the inhabitants.

There was a formidable expedition fitting out at Batavia to take Palembang.—The government of Batavia had received orders to spare neither men or money, but to *take* it.

It has been frequently asserted that snakes sometimes draw milk from cows; and it seems that an attempt of this kind was lately made on a cow belonging to Mr. James Basset, of Hamden, (New-York.)—When the cows returned from the swamp pasture in which they had been feeding during the day, one of them had on her horn a large snake, vulgarly called the *poisonous chunk head.* It seems probable that the snake attempted to suck the cow—that she attacked him, and he contracted and flattened himself, so that she drove her horn through his body, in which situation the snake was brought to the yard of Mr. B. alive.

General Vives, the Spanish minister, has taken leave of our government, and is to embark for Spain, in a few days, from New-York.

A Lancasterian school has been established at Buenos Ayres, and an elementary book printed for the use of teachers.

Another Lancasterian school is established at Monte Video, in the Spanish language.

The Mayor of New York, by authority of the Board of Health, has extended the period for performing quarantine, to the first of November next.

The theatre at Baltimore, is to be opened on the 10th of October.

COOLNESS.—At the battle of Minden, a corps of French grenadiers, commanded by M. N. Perer, were exposed to a battery that carried off whole files at once. N. Perer, wishing them not to fall back, rode slowly in front of the line with his snuff box in his hand, and said, "Well, my boys, what's the matter?—Eh, cannon! Well, if it kills you, it kills you, that's all, my boys—march on, and never mind it."

Bank Note Exchange,

CORRECTED AT T. GOODWIN'S OFFICE.
Philadelphia, September 29, 1821.

United States Branches,	¼ per cent.	discount.
Boston,	1 do.	do.
New-Hampshire,	2½ do.	do.
Connecticut,	2 do.	do.
New-York,	par.	
New-York country notes generally,	1 to 5 per cent.	

New-Jersey.

	Discount		Discount.
Camden	par.	Brunswick Bank,	¼
Trenton	do.	Trenton State Bank,	par
Mount-Holly,	do.	Elizabethtown	do. do.
Cumberland,	do.	Morristown	do. do.
Newark,	do.	Patterson	do. do.
Sussex Bank,	1	Brunswick	1

All under five dollars, 1 per cent. discount.

Pennsylvania.

Easton,	par	Harrisburg,	par.
Farmers' Bank of Lancaster,	par	West-Chester,	par.
Pittsburgh,	2	Germantown,	par.
Hulmeville,	par	Chester,	par.
Old Bank of Carlisle,	2	Northampton,	par.
Montgomery county,	par	Reading,	par.
Susquehanna Bridge,	1½	Centre,	20
Chambersburg,	2	Greensburg,	10
Lancaster Bank,	1	Brownsville,	10
Little York,	2	Milton,	15
Gettysburg,	2	Swatara,	1½
		New-Hope,	par.

All the rest of Pennsylvania Notes no sale.

Delaware.

Old Bank of Delaware,	par.	Wilmington and Brandywine,	par.
Farmers Bank at Dover and branches,	par.	Smyrna,	par.
		Branches,	3

Maryland.

Baltimore,	¼	Hagerstown,	2
City Bank,	1	Williamsport,	2
Havre de Grace,	1	Westminster,	2
Annapolis,	1	Frederick,	2
Branches,	2	Elkton,	par.

All other Maryland Notes no sale.

Virginia.

Richmond,	1 per cent.	discount.
Branches,	1 do.	do.
Valley Bank,	1½ do.	do.
Romney Bank,	1½ do.	do.
District of Columbia,	1 do.	do.
Franklin Bank of Alexandria,	No sale.	

Ohio.

Marietta,	No sale.
Chilicothe,	5 per cent. discount.
Other old Chartered Banks,	No sale.

North Carolina.

State Bank,	4 per cent discount.
Newbern, &c.	4½ do. do.
South Carolina Notes,	2 do. do.
Kentucky Notes,	No sale.
Georgia Notes,	4 per cent discount.
Tennessee Notes,	No sale.

☞ All kind of Bank Notes, especially those named above, are purchased and sold at GOODWIN'S OFFICE, at the lowest rates.

PRICES OF STOCKS.

September 29, 1821.

United States Stock.		
Seven per cents.	110	div. off.
Five per cents.	109	
Old & deferred 6 per cent.	102	
Six per cent. Loan, 1812,	108	div. off.
1813,	109	do.
1814,	110	do.
1815,	112½	do.
Three per cent. Loan,	78½	
Bank Stock.		
United States Bank,	112	div. off.
Pennsylvania,	120	
North America,	118	div. off.
Philadelphia,	95	
Farmers' and Mechanics'	115	
Commercial,	101	div. off.
Camden,	80	
Mechanics'	25½	for 35 paid.
Schuylkill,	22	div. off.
Northern Liberties,	32	div. off.
Germantown,	75	for 50 paid.
Insurance Stock.		
Pennsylvania,	131	per cent.
North America,	128	per cent.
Union,	69½	div. off.
Philadelphia,	160	do.
Phœnix,	81	do.
Delaware,	52½	do.
Marine,	108	
United States,	110	for 50 paid.
American Fire,	50	for 40 paid.
Water Loan,	110	per cent.
City Loan,	111½	
Masonic Loan,	101	per cent.
Delaware Bridge Shares,	nom.	for 80 paid.
Schuylkill Bridge Shares,		
Bills on London, at 60 days,	109	

DIED, last evening, Mr. GEORGE HELMBOLD, Editor of the INDEPENDENT BALANCE.

DIED, at Richmond, Va. on the 24th inst. of bilious fever, BENJAMIN WARNER, bookseller, of this city.

DIED, suddenly, on Wednesday, the 26th inst. Mr. PETER HORTMAN, aged 81 years.

DIED, at sea, on his passage from Havana to St. Petersburg, (Russia,) in the 23d year of his age, Mr. HENRY LENTZ, jun. of this city.

DIED, at Holmesburg, near Philadelphia, on the 17th inst. JOSEPH THOMPSON, a native of England, in the 70th year of his age.

DIED, at Pensacola, on the 27th ult. sailing master ALEXANDER LUCKETT, attached to the U. S. schooner Enterprise, after an illness of two days only.

DIED, at Washington, on Tuesday last, Mr. TOPPAN WEBSTER, Clerk of the General Post Office.

DIED, at her father's residence near Washington city, on Friday last, Miss ELIZABETH PORTER, daughter of Com. Porter.

DIED, on the 17th inst. at Gosport, (Va.) Lieut. HENRY H. OLCOTT, of the U. S. Marine Corps, aged 33 years.

ALMANACK.

1821. SEPTEMBER	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water.	Moon's Phases.
29 Saturday,	5 57	5 45	3 27	First Quar. 4
30 Sunday,	5 58	5 42	4 8	Full 11
1 Monday,	5 59	5 41	4 57	Last Quar. 18
2 Tuesday,	6 0	5 40	5 44	New 26
3 Wednesday,	6 1	5 37	6 36	
4 Thursday,	6 2	5 36	7 30	
5 Friday,	6 3	5 55	8 24	

☞ The above Time of the *Rising* and *Setting* of the SUN is the *true Time* shown by a well regulated *Clock*—and not the *apparent* or *Solar Time* given in the Almanacks.

The Saturday Mails.

OF GREEK PRINCES.

From a young Greek of Smyrna, now in New York.

There are six families of more note than the rest among the Greeks: their names are Ypsilanti, Marozi, Calimachi, Soozo, Handzerby, and Marrocordato. These have either aspired to, or obtained in their turns, the situation of Hospodar or Prince of Wallachia and Moldavia. In 1806, the Porte was persuaded by the French that Ypsilanti and Marozi, the Hospodars of the two provinces, were in the interest of Russia; and in the month of September of that year, they were removed, Soozo and Calimachi being appointed in their room, by the interference of Sebastiani, the French Ambassador. Marozi, on his recal, came back to Constantinople, but Ypsilanti went to Russia, and thus brought on his family the vengeance of the Porte.—His father, aged 74 years, who had been four times prince of Wallachia was beheaded January 25, 1807, and he is now undertaking to revenge himself against the Porte.

PROCLAMATION,

By DE WITT CLINTON, *Governor of the State of New-York.*

WHEREAS, a person, whose name is unknown, was assassinated on the Albany and Green turnpike, in the town of Coxsackie, on Friday evening last: Now, therefore, in order that the perpetrator or perpetrators of this atrocious crime may be brought to condign punishment, I do hereby offer a reward of TWO HUNDRED and FIFTY DOLLARS, for the discovery of the murderer or murderers, to be paid on the conviction of any one of them. And all officers and ministers of justice are hereby required to be active and vigilant in the detection and apprehension of the offenders.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name, and affixed the privy seal at Albany, the 17th day of September, anno domini, 1821.

DEWITT CLINTON.

The Board of Commissioners on Spanish Claims, it will be seen by the notification in to day's paper, have adjourned until January next, having acted, finally or partially, on all the claims filed for examination. The number filed, we understand, exceeded three hundred, of which many are reserved for argument and further consideration.—We hope to present, in a few days, a summary view of the several memorials, and the ground of their rejection or suspension, by the Board. [*National Intelligencer.*

ADVERTISEMENTS, &c. omitted in this day's publication, will be attended to in our next.

Public Sale Report.

J. and W. LIPPINCOTTS & CO. Auctioneers.

SATURDAY, September 22, 1821.
Cargo of Brig Pilot.

[Terms—over $200, 60 days.]
50 hhds. Molasses, - - 29½ a 32

MONDAY, September 24.

[Terms—$500, 60 days; upw. 90 days.]
20 seroons Cuba Tobacco, - 28 a 30

[Terms—$100, cash; 2 to 300, 60 days; 4 to 500, 90 days; upw. 4 months.
50 hhds. Prime Kentucky Tobacco $4,40 a 7,25
3 do. do. do. (damaged) $4 00
5644 lbs. Cassia - - - 30

TUESDAY, September 25.

[Terms—$100, 60 days; 2 to 500, 90 days, up 4 m.]
34 hhds. Jamaica Sugar, $11,40 a 12,65
1½ pipe Madeira Wine, - 1.80
10 tons Logwood, - $31,00 a $32,00
6 hhds St Croix Sugar, - 11,50
10 kegs Ground Ginger, - 5 a 5½ cts.
170 lbs. Nutmegs, - - - 1,80
200 lbs. do. (old) - 1,40
3 boxes Castile Soap, - - 14½
3 qr. chests Young Hyson Tea, - 80½
10 kegs Olives, - - $2,25 a 2,50
100 do. Paints in Oil, - $8,75 a 15,50
40 kegs White Lead, - - 9 a 9½ lb.
5 hampers Bristol Porter Bottles, 8,50
6 boxes Brown Soap, - - 6½
10 boxes Brown Sugar, $10,00 a 10,60
32½ pipes Samos Wine, - - 48
28 bbls. Vinegar, - - 2,90 bbl.

THURSDAY, September 27.

[Terms—2 to $300, 60 days; upw. 90 days.]
30 hhds. St. Croix Sugar, 10,25 a 11,25
50 qr. casks Malaga Wine, - 74
5 pipes Bordeaux Brandy, 1,30 a 1,33
8 do. Cognac do. 1,32 a 1,42
21 do. Weesp Anker Gin, - 75 a 92
13 do. Holland do. 75 a 1,02
10 do. Jamaica Rum, - $1,00 a 1,05
22 hhds. Cider, - - 9,25 hhd.

FRIDAY, September 28.

5 chests H. Skin Tea, - - 53
5 kegs Salt Petre, - - 9½ a 10
15 boxes Castile Soap, - - 15
10 kegs Ground Ginger, - - 5
30 baskets Sweet Oil, - 6,50 a 6,55 bkt.
4 kegs Currants, - - 17½ a 18
35 boxes Bloom Raisins (damaged) 1,65 a 1,75
90 boxes Spanish Segars, 100 each, 50
10 do. do. do. 250 — 1,25
18 do. do. do. 500 — 2,60
7 hhds. Molasses, - - 32½
13 bbls. Sugar, - - - 10,10
3 pipes Madeira Wine, - 1,75

[Terms, 500 to $1,000, 60 days; 1,500 to $2,000, 90 days; upw. 4 months.]
161 boxes Brown Havana Sugar, 10,25

[Terms—1 to $200, 90 days; 3 to $400, 4 mo.]
20 hhds. Jamaica Rum, 1,10 a 1,14

[Terms—$100, 90 days; 2 to 400, 4 mo.]
18 pipes Teneriff Wine, (Pasley's Brand) 90

[Terms—4 months.]
43 hhds. N. O. Molasses, - - 33

Marine Intelligence.

ARRIVED THIS DAY,

Brig David Maffett, N. Orleans, via Quarantine—Tobacco and Sugar, Devan & Porter.

AT THE LAZARETTO,

Brig Savannah Packet, Eldridge, St. Jago, 19 days—Ballast, J. Russell.

CLEARED THIS DAY.

Brig Collector, Tucomb, St. Andrews
Rising Sun, Dill, Aux Cayes
Louisiana, Macumber, Havanna
Zeno, Slade, St. Thomas
Schr Esther & Sally, Godfrey, Richmond
Eliza Jane, Millet, Boston

A Swedish brig, from St. Barts, is below.

The schooner Edgar, arrived at New York left Gibraltar, 16th August, ship John and Adam, Knight, for Philad. same day; ship Hunter, Davis, from Passage; brig Commodore Barry, Lyle from New Orleans; brig Free Ocean, Neil, sailed from Gibraltar 5th Aug. for Genoa; brig Edward D. Douglas, Morgan, sailed from Gibraltar 6th of Aug. for Malaga.

Sloop Roxana, Gregory, hence at St. Eustatia.

THE OLIO.

"Variety's the very spice of life,
That gives it all its flavour."

[For the Saturday Evening Post.]

"DASH, DASH THE CUP," &c.

Dash, dash the cup—forbear to sip,
Shun, shun the tempting draught;
Though pressed by woman's honied lip,
'Tis bliss with ruin bought.

Bask not in beauty's dazzling ray—
Twine, twine for love no wreath;
Though zephyrs fan those flowerets gay,
A serpent lurks beneath.

For friendship let no chaplet bloom—
Shun, shun the faithless elf;
Her steps but lead to folly's tomb—
She knows no god but self.

The sparkling cup but death contains,
And beauty cannot last;
Love ne'er the sinking soul sustains—
Soon friendship's sky's o'ercast.

Then in RELIGION'S footsteps tread,
She'll ne'er thy soul forsake;
In death, a pillow for thy head
Her own kind hand shall make.

BOSTON BARD.

[For the Saturday Evening Post.]

SONG.

Tune—*Auld lang syne.*

When wint'ry winds around me blow,
And chills this breast of mine,
With grief a thought my heart will throw,
On auld lang syne, &c.

In days of youth, how fair and bright
The beams of pleasure shine,
But clouds of woe obscure the light
Of auld lang syne, &c.

When Mem'ry brings the days that fled,
Unsought for, to my mind,
And all the scenes of joy that's sped
Sin' auld lang syne, &c.

My breast unconscious heaves a sigh,
(And one has rose from thine,)
And tears will glisten in my eye
For auld lang syne, &c.

When in the maze of joy I run
The sky was clear and fine,
But clouds now dim the dazzled sun
Of auld lang syne, &c.

But joy, or grief, or woe, the same,
I'll take my cup of wine:
And while alive, and —— my name,
I'll sing lang syne, &c.

[For the Saturday Evening Post.]

ON SEDUCTION!

He seem'd to love her, and her youthful cheek
Wore for a while, the transient bloom of joy:
And her heart throbb'd with hopes she could not speak—
New the delight, and new the ecstacy!

He won that heart in its simplicity,
And undisguis'd in its young tenderness;
Then, smiling, saw that he, and only he,
Had power at once to wound it or to bless.

She gave to him her innocent affection,
And the warm feelings of her guileless breast—
Here, from the ills of life, she sought protection,
In her dear love, her hope of earthly rest.

In this sweet trust, her opening days were blest,
And joyously she hail'd her coming years:
Fondly had she thought, that if e'er distrest,
There would be one kind heart to soothe her tears.

He left her!—and in trouble she awoke
From her young dream of bliss—but murmur'd not
O'er her silent sufferings—nor spoke
To any one upon her cruel lot.

You would have deem'd that he had been forgot,
Or thought her bosom callous to the stroke;
But in her cheek there was one hectic spot—
'Twas little—but it told her heart was broke.

Deeper and still more deep the painful flush
Daily became—yet all distress seem'd o'er,
Save when the life-blood gave a sudden gush,
Then trembled into silence as before.

At once too proud, too humble to deplore
She bow'd her head in quietness—she knew
Her blighted prospects could revive no more:
Yet was she calm, for she had Heav'n in view.

She lov'd, and she forgave him—and in dying
She ask'd a blessing on his future years:
Thus, in death, she fell asleep—meekly relying
Upon that power which can efface all fears.

Her simple turf the young spring flow'ret wears,
And the pale primrose grows upon her tomb;
And when the wind its simple blossom tears,
It bows its head—an emblem of her doom.

BRUTUS, jun.

[For the Saturday Evening Post.]

To an absent Friend.

Oft the sweet sounding flute was heard at our door,
When the sun had declined in the west,
Those sweet warbling notes will be heard here no more
'Til again with thee, HENRY, we're blest.

THE ANSWER.

Those notes shall be heard at thy home as before,
With those warblings you name, so enchanting and sweet,
When the spring shall approach, and cold winter be o'er,
And *my* friend and *thy* friend, both enraptur'd, shall meet.

R. L. J.

[For the Saturday Evening Post.]

FRIENDSHIP!

Ye speak of FRIENDSHIP as a gift bestow'd
To ev'ry being, by the hand of GOD!
A *natural* flame, which glows in every breast;
A common thing by all alike possess'd!
Whilst fortune *smiles*, and *plenty* fills your board;
Whilst copious draughts your cheering vaults afford;
Whilst rosy *health* supports the human frame;
Whilst *credit* lasts, and whilst exists your fame,
Whilst you have plenty, and have cash to spend,
So long you're known, so long you have a Friend!
But change the scene—let sickly fortune frown,
You stand forsaken—and, alas! unknown,
Let wretched *poverty* and *hunger* press;
Let *want* hang out the ensign of distress;
Let sore *affliction* sink thy feeble frame;
Let cruel slander wound thy honest fame;
Let neighbours slight thee and let credit fail;
Where's then thy *Friend!* alas! you search in vain;
Self-interest sways—unheeded you complain!
How oft you'll find in Friendship's garb array'd,
Deception triumph—hapless man betray'd!
Pretended friends in ev'ry clime abound,
But *honest* Friends are "rare as Comets found."
Ye, who pretend the human heart to know,
Show me a FRIEND, and I'll an ANGEL show!

BRUTUS, jun.

Mr. QUIN, the Comedian.

Mr. QUIN, was a gentleman whose humour has given life to the conversation of thousands who never had the pleasure of seeing him—the story that follows does honour to his memory.

Mr. Thomson, a Scotch gentleman, universally known by his fine poems on the Seasons, on Liberty, &c. when he first came to London, was in very narrow circumstances; and, before he was distinguished by his writings, was many times put to his shifts even for a dinner. The debts he then contracted lay very heavy upon him for a long time afterwards—and upon the publication of his Seasons, one of his creditors arrested him, thinking that a proper opportunity to get his money.—The report of this misfortune happened to reach the ears of Mr. Quin, who had indeed read the Seasons, but had never seen the author—and upon stricter inquiry he was told, that Thomson was in the bailiff's hands at a spunging-house in Holborne—thither Quin went—and being admitted into his chamber, "Sir," said he, in his usual tone of voice, "you do not know me, I believe, but my name is Quin." Mr. Thomson received him politely, and said, that though he could not boast of the honour of a personal acquaintance, he was no stranger either to his name or his merit—and very obligingly invited him to sit down. Quin then told him he was come to sup with him, and that he had already ordered the cook to provide a supper, which he hoped he would excuse. Mr. Thomson made the proper reply, and then the discourse turned indifferently upon subjects of literature.

When the supper was over, and the glass had gone round briskly, Mr. Quin then took occasion to explain himself, by saying it was now time to enter upon business. Mr. Thomson declared he was ready to serve him, as far as his capacity would reach, in any thing he should command—thinking he was come about some affair relating to the drama. "Sir, (says Mr. Quin,) you mistake my meaning—I am in your debt—I owe you an hundred pounds, and I am come to pay you." Mr. Thomson, with a disconsolate air, replied, that as he was a gentleman, whom, to his knowledge he had never offended, he wondered he should seek an opportunity to reproach him under his misfortunes. "No, by Jupiter, (said Quin, raising his voice,) I'd be d—n'd before I would do that. I say, I owe you an hundred pounds, and there it is," (laying a bank note of that value before him.) Mr. Thompson was astonished, and begged he would explain himself. "Why, (says Quin,) I'll tell you. Soon after I had read your Seasons, I took it into my head, that as I had something in the world to leave behind me when I died, I would make my will, and among the rest of my legatees, I set down the Author of the Seasons an hundred pounds—and this day hearing that you was in this house, I thought I might as well have the pleasure of paying the money myself, as to order my executors to pay it, when perhaps you might have less need of it—and this, Mr. Thomson, is the business I came about."—There is no need to express Mr. Thomson's grateful acknowledgments, but leave every reader to conceive them.

DEAN SWIFT.

Dean Swift, having preached an assize sermon in Ireland, was afterwards invited to dine with the Judges, and having in his discourse considered the use and the abuse of the law, he had bore hard upon those counsellors who plead causes which they know, in their consciences to be wrong.—When dinner was over and the glass began to go round, a young barrister, who happended to be present, took occasion to retort upon the dean, and after many altercations on both sides, the counsellor at last asked him, "If the devil were to die, might not a parson be found, for money, to preach his funeral sermon?" "Yes," said Swift, "and I would gladly be the man; for then I would give the devil his due, *as I have this day his children.*"

A domestic once entering in a fright the study of her master, who was in a deep thought and contemplation, told him that the house was on fire—"Well, (said he,) inform my wife of it; I do not interfere in household affairs."

DR. JOHNSON.

Mr. Garrick was once present with Dr. Johnson at the table of a nobleman, where amongst other guests, was one of whose near connexions some disgraceful anecdote was then in circulation. It had reached the ears of Dr. Johnson, who, after dinner, took an opportunity of relating it in his most acrimonious manner.

Garrick, who sat next him, pinched his arm, and trod upon his toe, and made use of other means to interrupt the thread of his narration, but all was in vain. The Doctor proceeded, and when he had finished the story, he turned gravely round to Garrick, of whom before he had taken no notice whatever—"Thrice (says he) Davy, you have trod upon my toe; thrice have you pinched my arm; and now if what I have related be a falsehood, convict me before this company."

Garrick replied not a word, but frequently declared afterwards, that he never felt half so much perturbation, even when he met *his father's ghost.*

A stranger passing St. Paul's church, London, asked a tar whom he met, what those figures were at the west front; to which the sailor answered, "The *twelve* Apostles!" "How can that be (replied the other,) when there are but six of them?" "Why, (says Jack) would you have them all on deck at once!"

A very respectable character was so remarkable for evasive answers, as to occasion a wager, that a direct reply could not be obtained from him to *any question whatever.* Upon which one of the parties, to put it totally out of his power to evade the point, watched the opportunity of the arrival of the mail—actually seen him reading a letter he had just received, when he thus accosted him—"Well, friend, has the post come in!"—But, alas! all he could extort from the wary man, was "*Why, dost thou expect letters!*"

Personal Character of Napoleon.

FROM AN ENGLISH PAPER.

"The person of Bonaparte, like most of the great men who have cut a figure in active life, was below the middle height, and in the early part of his life was very thin. His person was well-turned, broad in the shoulders, and, till he grew fat, very elegant downwards. The late Mr. West told us that he had never seen a handsomer leg and thigh; and the first consul knew it, for he liked to dress in tight fair colored breeches, and white silk stockings. His head was somewhat too large for his body, but finely cut, as we may all see in his medals. It looks like one of the handsomest Roman emperors. His face was Italian, with an olive complexion, a forehead of genius, and a mouth and chin of resolute beauty.

Napoleon was of a warm temperament, generous and affectionate. He was beloved by those about his person, and was happy in both his marriages, though the first was a connection of love, the second of policy. No greater proof can be adduced of the devoted attachment of Josephine, than the pleasure she received from his visits after she had been put aside for her husband's mistaken views of political management. He took some pride apparently in keeping up a splendid court; indeed it was by far the most brilliant in Europe; but the greatest part of its lustre was derived from the residence of men of genius, and the union of art with magnificence. The ladies of his court were particularly the warm admirers of their brave and handsome sovereign. On his return to Paris from Elba, when he was borne up the stairs of the Thuilleries on the shoulders of the enthusiastic crowd, he was met by some of his former companions, and one lady fell upon his neck in tears.

His manners are said to have been hasty and irritable when encountering dullness or opposition, but pleasant towards those with whom he was familiar, and he would be familiar with many. He knew how to pay polite compliments to the intelligent, and to win his soldiers with tricks of fellowship. Mr. Hobhouse, in the parade after he came from Elba, saw him give a good hearty smack on the cheek to an officer, who went away rubbing it, and looking very happy. Thus he pinched the cheeks and pulled the ears of the British officers on board ship, who turned out to have been opposed to him abroad. As a sovereign also, we believe he affected carelessness, rather than dignity. He had too many levees of kings, and was too impatient to care much for the ordinary modes of looking great in person; but it is said he could be very princely and polite where ladies were present and pleased him. He made the dowagers of high German houses courtsey to him backwards out of the room; but to the Dutchess of Weimar, whose capital was called the Athens of Germany, he behaved with an especial grace. He is said to have made an impression to a similar purpose on the Queen of Wurtemburg, princess royal of England; and when Maria Louisa came from Vienna, she found a fac-simile of her favorite room at home, already prepared for her, which was a piece of attention in a very delicate style.

His abilities, independent of his warlike genius, were considerable. His intellect was strong and searching, and he acquired so much information that he could converse with all sorts of men on the topics which they had particularly studied.—His great conversational tact, in using this knowledge to the best advantage, has excited the admiration of all who ever conversed with him. Muller, the celebrated historian of Switzerland, giving an account of an audience with the French emperor, says, "quite impartially and truly, as before God, I must say, that the variety of his knowledge, the acuteness of his observations, the solidity of his understanding, not dazzling wit, his grand and comprehensive views filled me with astonishment, and his manner of speaking to one, with love for him. A couple of marshals, and also the Duke of Benevento, had entered in the mean time; he did not break off. After five quarters, or an hour and a half, he allowed the concert to begin, and I know not whether accidentally or from goodness, he desired pieces which, one of them especially, had reference to pastoral life and the Swiss. After this he bowed in a friendly manner, and left the room. Since the audience with Frederick, in 1782, I never had a conversation on such a variety of subjects, at least with any prince.

If I can judge from recollection, I must give the emperor the preference in point of solidity and comprehension. Frederick was somewhat Voltarian. Besides, there is in his tone much firmness and vigor, but in his mouth something as attractive and fascinating as in Frederick. It was one of the most remarkable days of my life. By his genius and his disinterested goodness he has also conquered me."

MOUNDS OF MISSOURI.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Missouri, to his friend.

I know of nothing that would be more entertaining than a few speculative or descriptive ideas upon the curiosities of this country, both natural and artificial—and which, were I adequate to the task, might furnish matter for the scientific researches and itinerant labors of months. At present, I shall confine my observations to the Mounds, which for their number, variety, and even construction, in my apprehension, claim a more distinguished place among the artificial curiosities of antiquity than they have hitherto sustained; and I am surprised that writers, heretofore, have taken no more notice of them.

These ancient works pervade almost the whole western country, and vary both in magnitude and form. Some are conical from the base to the top—others present only the lower segment of a cone: some are semi-globular—others in the form of a parallelogram. The most remarkable appearances of mounds or pyramids in the western country, within my knowledge, are on the Mississippi, consisting of two groups, the one about two miles above the Kahokia, which empties near St. Louis, and the other nearly the same distance below it, which, in all, exceed 150.

Near St. Louis, within one mile of the Mississippi, on the east side, is the upper group; which, at a little distance, resemble a cluster of enormous hay stacks; they are generally circular, and some of them of a great height, having space enough on top to contain several hundred men. The largest of these mounds is a stupendous pile of earth, to form which, must have required the labours of a thousand for years; it stands immediately on the bank of Kahokia. Were it not for the regularity and design displayed, the plain alluvial ground on which it stands, and the great number of others scattered around it, I could scarcely believe it to be the work of human hands. The shape is a parallelogram from north to south—on the south is a broad apron about half way down, and from this another projection nearly fifteen feet wide—the whole circumference is 800 yards, and the height of the mound 90 feet. The monks of La Trappe, have settled near it, who have made the apron into a kitchen garden, and sowed the top with wheat. The extraordinary appearance of this cluster of mounds forces conviction on the reflecting mind, that they are the only relicts which time has secured from oblivion, of a great and populous city. The large mounds were probably sites of temples, and many of the smaller ones monuments of distinguished chiefs. There is, perhaps, no spot in the west capable of producing more abundantly, and of supporting a more numerous population than this tract called the American bottom.

The great number of mounds, and the surprising quantity of human bones, every where dug up or found on the surface of the ground, with other appearances, prove this valley to have been anciently filled with the habications of men.

Near St. Louis is a curious work, much admired, called the Fallen Garden. It suggests to the mind of the spectator the idea of a situation for assembling the people for public councils.

LAW OF PENNSYLVANIA.

The General Election of this state takes place on Tuesday week. The following supplement to an act, entitled 'An act to regulate the General Elections within this commonwealth,' may not be uninteresting to many of our readers:

SECT. 1. That the several qualified Electors, who shall vote at any General or Special Election within this commonwealth, shall give into the Inspectors of such election separate tickets for each station or office voted for, which tickets shall contain no more than the proper number of names—but no ticket shall be rejected by the Judges of the election, in counting off the votes, should the same contain fewer names than the proper number, those for Sheriffs and Coroners excepted.

SECT. 2. That, from and after the passage of this act, any of the Judges of any General, Special, Township or Ward Election, are hereby authorised to administer oaths or affirmations to persons who may offer to vote at such Election, for the purpose of ascertaining whether such persons is entitled to a vote at such election, agreeably to the laws regulating the General Elections within this Commonwealth; and if any person swears or affirms falsely, or suborns any other person or persons to swear or affirm falsely, he or they shall be subject to the same penalties and disabilities, as if such oath or affirmation had been administered by a Judge of a Court or a Justice of the Peace.

SECT. 3. That the Judges, Inspectors, and Clerks who shall attend at an Election held for the purpose of electing Electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, shall receive the same compensation and allowance as they are entitled to for attendance at the election of Members of the General Assembly, and shall be paid in the same manner; and in case of neglect of any of the Judges, Inspectors and Clerks to attend at such election, the attending Judges and Inspectors are hereby authorised to appoint a sufficient number of suitable persons to supply such deficiency.

SECT. 4. That it shall be the duty of the Sheriff or Coroner, as the case may be, of each and every county within this commonwealth, to give public notice, at the same time, and in the same manner, and under the same penalty, that he is now required to give notice of any General or Special Election, that every person who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the government of the United States, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, a subordinate officer or agent—who is, or shall be employed under the Legislative Executive, or Judiciary Departments of the United States—and also that every Member of Congress, is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time the office or appointment of Judge, Inspector, or Clerk of any Election in this state.

Approved, April 2, 1821.

RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE IN NEW-YORK.

Among the proceedings of the New-York Convention we find a clause which admits the free participation of the people of colour in the right of suffrage at elections—that is those who are taxable inhabitants. This question elicited a very animated and protracted debate—and was decided in the affirmative, 63 to 59.

DUELLING.—The manner of duelling in Japan is singular, but quite as rational as an appeal to the sword or pistol. When two men of honour quarrel in that country, the party who conceives himself injured rips up his own entrails with a large knife, and presenting the instrument to his adversary, invites him to follow his example. No Japanese gentleman can decline such an invitation; for if he does not instantly plunge the knife into his own bowels, he is dishonored for life.

MINERAL STEAM BATH ESTABLISHMENT.

FOR the cure of Chronical Rheumatism, Lameness, Stiffness of the Limbs, and Inveterate Cutaneous Eruptions, &c.

The subscriber, thankful for past favours, begs leave to recommend the use of the above Baths, particularly during this very favourable season, to all such as are labouring under any of the above afflictions. For further particulars, he refers to an earlier notice in the public prints, only adding that since the establishment of these Baths in this country, cures of all those diseases have been completely effected, through the means thereof, in every instance. Particular accommodations are provided for Ladies, or if preferable, they may bring their own attendants with them.

J. H. KARSTEN, M. D.

No. 303 N. Second street, between Callowhill and Noble streets

sept. 15—3t.

Alpine Shaving Cakes.

THE Proprietor of this Soap is so well satisfied of its superior quality, that he will warrant it to be the best kind now in use.

Also, LAVENDER, ROSE, and MILLEFLUER SOAP, either in round Cakes for Shaving, or squares for Washing.

Just received and for sale, Wholesale and Retail,

BY T. S. ANNERS,

No. 141 Chesnut street, opposite the Philadelphia Bank.

☞ Country Merchants, Druggists, and others, dealing in the above articles, would do well to call and examine the above before purchasing elsewhere. sept 15—tf

MERCHANTS

AND OTHERS,

CAN be supplied in any quantity of Umbrellas and Parasols, at the shortest notice—and Merchants' Silks made up in like manner, on accommodating terms, by

HENRY GARNER,

At his Umbrella and Parasol Manufactory, No. 102, North Third street.

☞ *Umbrellas repaired.* aug 18—tf

J. MILES,

AT his fashionable Manufactory, No. 25 SOUTH FOURTH STREET, keeps constantly on hand, a large assortment of BOOTS, which he can dispose of on the most reasonable terms.

Customers supplied in a neat fashionable manner, at the shortest notice. aug 4—tf

THE SUBSCRIBER

OFFERS for sale, at his Manufactory, No. 36 CARTERS ALLEY, a few doors from Third street, directly opposite Girard's Bank, an extensive supply of BOOTS and SHOES, of various kinds and qualities. Also, a handsome assortment of EASTERN SHOES, just received.

Joseph Caggins.

aug 4—tf

JAMES BIRD,

BOOT and SHOEMAKER, No. 25 north Tenth street, respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has commenced the Boot and Shoemaking business, and trusts by strict attention to merit a share of public patronage.

N. B. Two apprentices wanted.

aug 18—6m

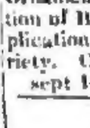
ALEXANDER PARKER.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has for sale at the Moyamensing BOTANIC GARDEN, Prime street (Love lane) near 11th street, a general assortment of the first quality Garden and Flower Seeds. Also, a large collection of Green House and Hardy Plants, Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, with a fine selection of Bulbous Roots. Persons making early application may be supplied with an extensive variety. Orders punctually attended to.

sept 1—tf

JOHN M'CLOUD,

46 MARKET STREET,



KEEPS constantly on hand, a large and general assortment of Ready made HATS, which he will sell at very reduced prices. Customers supplied at a short notice, on reasonable terms.

aug 4—tf

Grand State Lottery.

NOW DRAWING.

Ninth Class. Highest Prize:—

25,000 DOLLARS.

SCHEME:

1	Prize of	$25,000	is $25,000
2		10,000	20,000
3		5,000	15,000
20		1,000	20,000
20		500	10,000
40		100	4,000
6600		10	66,000
6686	Prizes.		$160,000
13314	Blanks.—20,000 Tickets.		

Prizes deposited as follows:

1st day	$10,000	3d day	5,000	8th day	10,000
2d do.	5,000	5th do.	5,000	10th do.	25,000

All the other prizes in the scheme floating from the commencement of the drawing. Prizes payable 60 days after the drawing is finished, subject to 15 per cent. discount.

Tickets and Shares, in various Lotteries, for Sale at

GOODWIN'S

Fortunate Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 77 N. E. corner of Walnut and Third streets.

aug 4—tf

House, Sign Painting, Gilding, &c. &c. &c.

BY J. WARREN,

At No. 89 NORTH THIRD STREET, Philadelphia, opposite to Cherry street.

WHO informs his friends and the public in general, that he carries on the business in all its branches, and on the most reasonable terms. Those who may favour him with their custom may depend upon having their work done with neatness and dispatch.

N. B. Particular attention will be paid to Sign Painting by himself. He has constantly on hand, Sign Boards and Japanned Tins, of the first quality, and of all colours, very low. Also, Mahogany Doors, Furniture of every description, varnished, to dry with a beautiful gloss, warranted to stand without fading or spotting.

aug 4—tf

Goodwin's Fortunate Office,

N. E. corner of Walnut & Third streets,

OFFERS to the public, the following High Prizes in the GRAND STATE LOTTERY, viz:—

$25,000, 10,000, 5,000,

And a large number of $1,000. Tickets in the different Lotteries may be had by orders, addressed, post paid, as above.

Upwards of FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS, in Prizes, sold at this Office, and paid in Gold and Silver, within three months.

aug 4—tf